FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1844. [NO. 1433.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—Two dollars per annum, if paid in advance; two dollars and fifty cents during the year of subscription; and three dollars if payment be not made for the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square, and forty cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisers are requested to have their advertisements marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS.

RECEIVED DAILY, AT LIBERTY POINT.

Either Raw, or Cooked for Supper.

Families supplied with any quantity on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK.

32-3w

ALMANACS.

A HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planters'

E. J. HALE.

STROVIA, Again.

THE Subscriber will commence the Publication of the Semi-Weekly Stroviad, on the first Monday in December next. Terms, conditions, and every other particular, as in the Weekly Stroviad.

DANL. McNEILL, Sen'r.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1844. 33-3t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, with the powers in the Charter granted by the Legislature to said Company.

A NUMBER SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

Morgan & Co. Managers.

CLASS OF 30 NO. 8, FOR 1844.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, November 30, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,200, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—12 Drawn Ballots.

Shares—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

A package of 25 whole tickets $130 00
do do 25 halves 65 00
do do 25 quarters 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing sent immediately after it is known to all who may order Tickets from us.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.
Oct. 24, 1844. 30-4tpd

30,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, November 30, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of $3,500, 1 of 3,227, 2 of 2,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 5 of 600, 60 of 400, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $2 50.

A package of 25 whole tickets $130 00
do do 25 halves 65 00
do do 25 quarters 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing sent immediately after it is known to all who may order Tickets from us.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.
Oct. 24, 1844. 30-4tpd

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c.,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable DRY GOODS,

VIZ. Fine Blue, Black, invisible green, and steel-mixed Cloths; Fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Laines; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Cord Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cognac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual. D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

40 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
300 kegs Nail,
300 lbs Lead,
40 boxes Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs Epsom Salts,
300 lbs Alum,
100 lbs Borax,
1500 lbs Coppers,
150 lbs Indigo,
14 Casks Liquors,
2 pipes old Lisbon,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 do do Sugar, double refined and Coffee crushing,
250 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hoffman's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castile Oil, Patent Putty, Pumps, &c. &c.

Oct. 23, 1844. 30-4t

NEW CHEESE.

20 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

October 1, 1844. 29tf

Also Receiving,

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL, AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL will be opened at Carthage, Moore county, N. C., on November, 1844, by the Rev. ANGUS C. McNEILL, and continued six Sessions of five months. Mr. McNeill is a distinguished graduate of the University of North Carolina, and is eminently qualified to prepare young gentlemen for College. He is also a graduate of the Theological Institution at Union, Virginia, which qualifies him the more eminently competent for the superintendence of Academical Students, as his attention will be directed to the cultivation of the moral as well as the intellectual faculties. Those not desiring a knowledge of the Languages, will receive a thorough course of Mathematical and English education under his instruction.

Mrs. McNEILL the lady of the Rev. Angus C. McNeill, will take charge of the Female Department, in which will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Algebra, Geometry, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Geography of the Heavens, Chemistry, and all the English branches usually studied in Female Seminaries, as well as French, Music, Painting, Oriental Tinting, Mezzo Tinting, Ornamental Needle Work, Wax Flowers, Feather and Worsted Flowers. Mrs. McNeill is very highly recommended for the useful, enlightened, and ornamental education, derived from her happy manner of instruction and discipline in Seminaries under her charge in other parts of the State. The rates of Tuition in the above Institutions will be as low as in any others in the state.

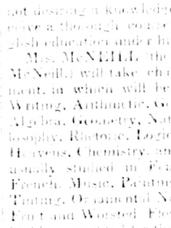
The students care which was enlisted by the Trustees in the procurement of individuals as to superintend the above Institutions in whom are to be found an assemblage of qualifications of high order, and qualities of dignified correct conduct to the several admonitions, conveniences, and instructions to parents and guardians to send their children and wards to these Institutions, inspire the Trustees with every confidence that they will be generously patronized. The village of Carthage is situated on a very high, healthy and airy ridge is well supplied with pure good water, and is susceptible of improvement of being one of the most sightly villages in the State—One of the most travelling roads to Fayetteville from the Mountains passes through the village, on which is to be found about daily all the articles of necessaries as well as Luxury. Those living in a sickly country will experience a delightful change in making their Summer residences adjoining the village, which may be done cheaply, as land may be had at very low rates. And some beautiful sites present themselves immediately about the village for settlements. And for those who are fond to indulge in the chase and sports of the field, will be found the finest opportunities in the encompassing country, as wild game is very abundant.

Provisions are to be found in the neighborhood plentious and cheap, and Boarding may be had in the village or in the vicinity at moderate rates.

JOHN B. KELLY,
JOHN MORRISON,
S. C. BRUCE.
Committee.

Carthage, Oct. 25, 1844. 30-4m

JACKSON JOHNSON



HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,

HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 33tf

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NEW GOODS.

Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.

ISAAC DODD.

Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf

RECTORY BOARDING SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a Family Boarding School, for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent Assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be directed by *parental*.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly *in advance;* and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition.—Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector.

C. W. EVEREST.

Reference may be made to

Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Wilkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.

L. M. Hill and Joseph H. Watters, Esqs., Wilmington, N. C.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday of November next.

Hamden, Sept. 16, 1844. 26tf

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, general enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expence. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought to word, proving most conclusively its unestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., August 24, 1843.

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles, and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,——Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sal Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bedridden for two years; the other of a lady whose case was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 21, 1844.

5000 LBS. BACON, assorted, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, near Post Office.

Nov'r 5, 1844. 31tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. M. WALTON

BEGS leave to say to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Dress making and Millinery; and having visited New York the past Summer, she has made arrangements for receiving the Fashions from New York, quarterly.

Mrs. W. will carry on the Millinery and Mantua-Making at her residence on Hay Street, second door East of the Post Office.

Gentlemen's Straw and Leghorn Hats cleansed and pressed.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1844. 29-3m

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Herbst's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 46tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster,

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 76tf

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1844.

Sophia King, widow of John King, dec'd, *vs.* The Heirs at Law of said deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, one of the Heirs at Law of said deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

THOS. I. FAISON, C. C. C.

29tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

CONSTIPATION MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

ELDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Cure [illegible] *tion.*—A letter [illegible] *ames, Zoo* [illegible] *ribes a st* [illegible] *ag* method for the cure of [illegible] *ctora* [illegible] *nts:* "The so[illegible] *erations of B* [illegible] *eff'at* pre[illegible] *eat interest* These operatio[illegible] *a several* [illegible] *ances effect*ed a dec[illegible] *are in cases of tubercular* [illegible] *emption—phthisis tuberculo*[illegible] of the ulceration having been [illegible] as[illegible] means of the [illegible] *hescope,* th matter is dis[illegible] *rged outwardly* [illegible] *by an incision* being made [illegible] *the cavity of the breast* pe[illegible] netrating the lungs. The cure is th[illegible] *ct.* fected by [illegible] *medicine injected int* [illegible] by a syringe. We have hitherto [illegible] from making known these operation[illegible] *e* wished to await the results; but we [illegible] *e* enabled to affirm with confidence [illegible] *n* several instances the operations have obtained the most complete success, and in no case have been attended by any danger of life. We hope that Dr. Van Hurff, after an extended series of experiments, will make the observations deduced from them the subject of a philosophic inquiry."—*London Spectator.*

Naturalization Incident.—The New York True Sun says a seafaring man, named Alfred Charles Miller, applied to be naturalized, and produced as his witness a respectable merchant. After the process was completed the newly made citizen was required to pay the fees amounting to $2 50. This sum being more than he expected, the new citizen gave vent to his patriotic indignation in a shower of abuse at the personal and political character of the Judges, particularly at his Honor Thomas Jefferson Smith, telling that functionary he might go to ——. For this he was told to apologize, and refusing in the most obstinate manner, the new citizen was committed to the tombs for thirty days, and fined $100, which is paying pretty dear for his whisile.

Disgraceful Indeed!—In one of Mr. Coombs' speeches here he described a scene which he beheld in Steubenburg, Pennsylvania, which was of a character almost incredible; but within a few days it has been out Heroded in Norfolk, that ancient Borough, renowned for its patriotism, public spirit and good usages. Mr. Coombs said, in a Democratic procession in the Pennsylvania town, one of the most rabid Loco Foco places in the Union, he saw mounted upon a miserable looking horse, a fat, over grown free negro, fantastically dressed, holding a pistol and a pack of cards in his hands, and on his front was labeled "Henry Clay the Duellist," and on his back "Henry Clay the Gambler."

This, we thought, was almost incredible. But on the 19th inst.—the anniversary of the glorious victory at York Town—there was a torch-light procession in Norfolk, (we grieve to say it) in which rode an individual with his garments stuck all over with playing cards, and holding a pistol in his hand! This was a personification of "Henry Clay the Gambler and Duellist!" What a shame and disgrace! What an outrage of public decency, what a scandal upon the fair fame of the beloved old Borough! What are we to think of a party which attempts to succeed by such a disgraceful proceeding!

Rich. Com.

Anecdote of John Wesley.—In the course of a voyage to America, Wesley hearing an unusual noise in the cabin by General Oglethorpe, (the governor of Georgia, with whom he sailed,) stepped in to inquire the cause of it; on which the general immediately addressed him: "Mr. Wesley, you must excuse me, I have met with a provocation too great for man to bear. You know the only wine I drink is Cyprus wine, as it agrees with me the best of any. I therefore provided myself with several dozens of it; and this villian, Grimaldi, (his foreign servant, who was present, and almost dead with fear,) has drunk up the whole of it. But I will be revenged of him. I have ordered him to be tied hand and foot, and to be carried to the man-of-war which sails with us. The rascal should have taken care how he used me so, for *I never forgive.*"

"Then I hope, sir, (said Mr. Wesley, looking calmly at him,) *you never sin.*" The General was quite confounded at the reproof, and putting his hand into his pocket, took out a bunch of keys, which he threw at Grimaldi, saying, "there, villain, take my keys, and behave better for the future."

Never do it.—Never ask the age of an unmarried lady when she passes five-and-twenty.

Never show your protested bill to a man you want to borrow money from.

Never expose your poverty to a rich relation, if you would have him treat you as a cousin.

Never absent yourself from church, if you have any thoughts of marrying a rich widow with a religious turn of mind.

Never omit to boast of being a good shot—a candle-snuffer at ten-paces—when in the society of bunks of blood, if you have any antipathy to fighting a duel.

Never let it come to the ears of a rich and childless relative that you secretly pray for his sudden and premature dissolution.

Never tell a man he's a cursed fool; in the first place, he won't believe you in the next you make him your enemy.

Never speak of the gallows to a man whose father or grandfather had been hanged; nor of the corruption of office-holders to a Government defaulter.

Never speak of the time th[illegible] tried men's souls" to one of Tory ancest[illegible]nor of the battle of New Orleans to one w[illegible] thinks the army of England invincible.

Never attempt to quiz a man [illegible] company who mig[illegible]vert by kicking your [illegible] outside.

Never [illegible]our friend know, wh[illegible]"crop in to tak[illegible]ndly manner wh[illegible]hat your landla[illegible]ver d the game" on you, because you had not p[illegible]id her your last week's rent.

Never wear a bad [illegible]at while you can run [illegible] face with your [illegible] request you [illegible] you have one) to [illegible]ent, because [illegible]ng an impossibility.

Never [illegible]pose [illegible] on a man to whom you [illegible]ything in confidence; he is sure [illegible] some friend if you do.

Never [illegible] a newspaper without paying [illegible]e shabbiest act you could possibly [illegible]dy of.

...and!—In Philadelphia, the morning of [illegible] election, a forged letter, purporting to have been written by Mr. Polk, was circulated, containing a pledge that he would sign a bill ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT! Was there ever such rascality as has been practised in this campaign?

"Americans shan't rule us."—This was the inscription on a banner borne in a Loco foco procession which paraded the streets of New York a few days before the election.

The late Presidential Election.

VIEWS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

On the Result of the New York Election.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

There are some considerations connected with the scenes through which we have just passed that we desire to present to our readers, while the events which suggest them are yet fresh in the minds of all.

Foremost among those is the contrast of the manner in which the contest has been conducted.

On the side of the Whigs there has been an entire abstinence from personalities of respect of the candidates—their public acts only have been canvassed, their private habits and tastes have not been dragged into the columns of newspapers. Their ingoings and their outgoings, their travels abroad or at home, their sayings and doings, have not been watched and chronicled by dirty pimps and spies and party scavengers: the gossip or malice or its sheer invention have been rejected from the Whig armory as entirely beneath the dignity of their cause and the laws of honorable warfare.

For otherwise has it been with our opponents. They have spared neither the hearthstone, around which gather the family and friends of our candidates, nor the altar at which they worship, but, violating alike the sanctity of the one and the other, they have endeavored to present both Mr. Clay and Mr. Frelinghuysen under the most odious aspects to the country: the one as a profane profligate, the other as a sanctimonious hypocrite. When reverend clergymen, called from their retirement to bear witness to the character of their parishioners, have spoken the truth mildly and calmly, they have been assailed with all the fierceness of Jacobinism, and made to suffer, so far as purity can suffer from calumny, the penalty of "not bearing false witness against their neighbor."

Another marked distinction has been in the uniform and frank statement in all parts of the country of the issues upon which the Whigs went to the people, and the studied falsification, according to the degree of latitude, by their opponents, of the issues which they maintained.

We do not mean to go over the beaten ground of particularizing all these differences. It is sufficient for the proof to cite the cases of the Tariff and Texas. In the South Mr. Polk was supported, as he was nominated, for his opposition to protection, and for his pledge in favor of immediate annexation. In Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, and in New York the Polk banner was inscribed with protection and the great tariff State of Pennsylvania was *tied* into his support upon that ground.

So of Texas. The Evening Post here denied that Texas annexation was one of the issues—knowing the while that it alone made Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas the candidates of its party; and thus the men of tender conscience about slavery, who affect that most dishonest paper, and those to whom an open violation of the national faith would be distasteful, found, in this denial, an excuse for supporting Mr. Polk, with all his commitments for slavery and Texas.

Another remarkable and hideous feature in this city particularly was the organization of brute force to overawe elections. The fact of such a club as the Empire Club being taken into the pay and employed to do the biddings of a party professing respect for the intelligence of the people and regard for the elective franchise, is of itself one that imparts to the struggle just past a new and fatal tendency.

The result has proved that the Irish of the Sixth Ward were not far out of the way in the banner they carried: "*Americans shan't rule us.*"

Finally—and this is a topic to which, when the full returns are in, we shall have occasion to return—*the President of the United States of America has been chosen by foreigners, naturalized for the occasion.*—Men, ignorant of our laws, of our institutions, of our public men—having no stake or interest in the country—no portion in its past glories—no tie nor feeling of kith or kin—and who have received their naturalization papers within the last six months—have decided the choice of Mr. Polk; and thus have determined the policy of the country for years—[illegible]y be for all time!

[illegible]NE.

Hono[illegible]e never was a better for[illegible]at of the Whigs of our S[illegible]ent election. The poll is e[illegible]s, and such as could not have been [illegible] unless every nerve had been strained by both parties. The struggle was between the friends and the enemies of Henry Clay—of the man, his principles, and the great measures of national benefit connected with which his name and fame are inseparably blended—and no other man living has so many and such friends; no other has so many or such deadly adversaries. His friends are defeated, but most foully. Blackened by slanders as his character has been, we could have surely triumphed over these. There is a noble tribute to the man implied in the fact, that while our great leader has been defamed as no other man was ever defamed—has been constantly held up to the People as a debauchee, gambler, blasphemer, virtual murderer, &c. HE ALMOST EVERY WHERE RUNS AT THE HEAD OF HIS TICKET! Yes, traduced as Henry Clay has been through the canvass, he has polled not only the votes given to the other Whig candidates, but many more. As many as two thousand Locofocos have broken over the party lines, and voted for Henry Clay, while hundreds of others, now that the fierce spirit of the contest is over, have been heard to express openly their admiration for Mr. Clay, their sympathy (which he is not the man to need) for his misfortune, and their alarm in view of the future which their vic-

tory lays open to view. In the hot chase they heeded not the object of their pursuit; now they stand gazing in awe on the majesty of the victim—hunted down, but unsubdued, and in death still turning on his destroyers the calm proud gaze of a conqueror. Their common remark, "I feel sorry for Mr. Clay" will only excite a smile from him, but it is honorable to them. What wonder that bitter, burning tears have been wrenched from the eyes of sternest manhood by this national calamity!

Mr. Clay is defeated—not the principles of Mr. Clay, nor even the man fairly. He fell a sacrifice to a conjunction of adverse influences such as never before combined against any man.

1. He is beaten by the most extensive frauds on the elective franchise ever practised in the world. Here in our city they were more enormous than they can have been elsewhere, though they were not confined to this locality. All around us were men who never before voted for a Whig candidate, but who resolved to vote and did vote for Mr. Clay. There can be few Whigs among us who do not know several such instances within their acquaintance. Then the "Native" question brought scarcely two or three thousand to our standard who never before voted for a Whig. We know that there were very many mechanics and artizans (not "Natives") who voted for Mr. Clay on the tariff question, who were never before Whigs. And yet our returns show a majority in this city of sixteen hundred against Mr. Clay and thirty-five hundred against Mr. Fillmore, although Gen. Harris's (under a registry law) was beaten less than one thousand in our city. No sane man can doubt that for every change here from Harrison to Polk there were at least ten changes from Van Buren to Clay. And yet Van Buren's majority is nearly doubled against Clay; while the poll (as full in 1840 as could be) is increased twelve thousand, or nearly a fourth. These facts combine to show that by illegal and double voters there were several thousands of false votes cast against us—enough probably to reverse the State. We believe that in the State (including those illegally naturalized) there were at least ten thousand illegal votes against Mr. Clay and not two thousand for him. By these he is beaten.

2. He is beaten by a concentration and increase of the naturalized vote to resist native Americanism. The "Native" movement, though originally Locofoco, obtained more countenance and sympathy from Whigs than from Locofocos. The difference was magnified and distorted by the arts of unscrupulous demagogues, and nearly all the naturalized vote—almost quite all that of the Catholic, was thrown against him—probably five thousand turned from us, while as many more were naturalized for this election expressly to resist nativism. Our gain on this ground was local and light; our loss was universal and heavy. We foresaw this, but could not prevent it.

3. Abolition has done its worst with us. It is easy to say, "Pennsylvania has done within seven thousand of as well as in 1840. If New York had not done worse, the State would have been saved." Ah! but the "Liberty" vote of Pennsylvania is some three or four thousand; that of New York is some ten to fifteen thousand, possibly twenty thousand—nine-tenths of it taken from the Whigs. It was not merely the vote of the Abolitionists that hurt us—their desperate efforts were felt in defeating Mr. Clay and confusing the public mind with regard to Texas. Their assurance made thousands believe that Clay was as much an Annexationist as Polk. That finished us.

At the same time that we publish this list, [showing that by possibility Mr. Clay may yet be elected,] we must say, to satisfy our own convictions of right, that we have not a hope left. How *can* we have? If Pennsylvania votes to break down the Tariff, can we reasonably expect Georgia and Mississippi to sustain it? If Maine and New York vote to adopt the public debt, the war, and the slavery of Texas, can we expect Tennessee and Louisiana to interpose a veto? We cannot. No, Whigs! we are beaten in this contest—or rather, our candidate has been slandered down by meagre majorities in this State and Pennsylvania. On all the main issues involved in the late tremendous contest, the People are with us; but a very small

Considering the large number of votes polled in the Union, (probably near 3,600,000,) this is not a large majority—only about one per cent. of the whole vote cast. Parties were never so nearly balanced in a Presidential canvass. With the exception of some half dozen, each State has been closely contested.—The Democracy has won a victory and obtained power; but if they do not use it with discretion, they cannot expect to retain it. We have every confidence both in the ability and integrity of the President elect, and consequently a firm belief that the Democratic party will retain the ascendancy for many years to come. But the truth of this belief can only be disclosed by time."

The Plebeian, no doubt, thus early sees that its party has obtained a victory without principle, and that such a victory will not last long, or give honor or character to the victors. Mr. Polk's meagre majority, and that a fraudulent vote to more than its full amount, is enough to startle any party that obtains power by falsehood and slander.

N. Y. Express.

FROM THE TRIBUNE.

The Result of the Result.—Now that it is all but certain that Polk is chosen President, we begin to hear some of the consequences thereof. We will barely mention some of them:—

A heavy block of houses, which was to be built in our city, has been countermanded. Six of several new factories in this State and elsewhere. One large establishment has already contracted its business so as to dispense with 140 hands, and is preparing to contract still further. Agricultural Produce has generally declined in price in our market since the defeat of Mr. Clay was rendered morally certain. One man who had given orders to buy twenty-five thousand barrels of flour in our city has countermanded the order. A general depression pervades our business circle. What is the cause?

The Evening Post makes merry over the fall of Stocks, and another journal declares this the result of a want of *confidence* rather than of money! Sure enough! Our men of capital and enterprise have *not* confidence! —how should they have?—in Locofocoism!

Project Knocked in the Head.—We understand that arrangements had been nearly completed to start a large woollen manufacturing establishment in this city, with a capital of $100,000, the foundation of which would have been laid this fall, but as the people of the United States have decided in favor of the British manufacturers, the design will be abandoned. Thus an annual distribution of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars in wages, which would have found their way to our merchants, tailors, shoemakers, &c. and the farmers in our vicinity, is prevented and the money will instead be shipped to pay the wages of British operatives.

It was in consideration of this fact, probably, that a journeyman shoemaker's shop in this city was illuminated on Thursday evening.—*Utica Gazette.*

The Beginning.—The probability of Polk's election has compelled several large manufacturers in this and Albany counties to adopt measures for the immediate curtailment of their business.—*Troy Whig.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The result of this election in New York was as unexpected to the Whigs as it was unlooked for by their adversaries. The Locofoco party had indeed done much to obtain success by the multitudes of European emigrants, for whom, within a few weeks, they obtained the rights of citizenship; but this element, great as it was, would have been insufficient but for the co-operation of the Abolitionists of the western counties.—It was for some time doubtful which side these fanatics would espouse, and it was only on the eve of the election that the course which they had resolved on became known. The following extract of a letter from New York, written on Wednesday last, gave us the information only a few hours before its verification:

"Notwithstanding appearances favorable to our cause in the eastern part of the State, it is feared that the Abolition vote in the western counties will defeat us. Mr. —— arrived here this morning from Albany, and he says that these fanatics will give the State by some thousands to Polk."

The event is known, and proves the accuracy of the prediction. Of the motives which are stated to us to have induced this course, and of its probable effects on all the interests of the country, public and private, it is not our design now to speak. Our present purpose is simply to record facts, not to

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

We ask every Whig, if it is not better—if it is not more honorable—to sustain defeat, fighting fairly and without reproach even from our foes, for the principles we believe just, patriotic and right, than to steal, than to filch a victory, by slander, by misrepresentation, by fraud, by juggling or *trading* principles with foreigners, with Catholics, with Abolitionists, with Dorrites, with Mormons and Repudiationists!

Can any man tell us *why*, politically only, this should be so? *Why* have the Abolitionists gone against us? Why have the Catholics at the North and in the Mississippi Valley, as *a body*? Why have the Foreigners, *as a body*! Why have the Dorrites? Why have the Repudiationists? Why has Abstractionism? Why has every calculating time server, and "waiter upon Providence," who never got off the fence where he was hiding in ignoble safety, until he supposed he could slip down on the clover side without detriment!

ALL THE ABOLITIONISTS in New York and Pennsylvania have voted for Polk! Had they divided as *citizens* and not voted as an ORGANIZED BODY, Mr. Clay would have carried both States. Had they voted for a candidate of their own, he would equally and as certainly have carried both States.

The whole foreign vote, with individual exceptions, North of us, has been directed against Henry Clay. WHY, let them say. We can see no good reason that they could have, except that of all mankind he has borne the most distinguished part in sustaining the rights and liberties of the oppressed against the oppressor. Poland, Greece, and South America, acknowledge his services in the cause of human rights; but our Irish and Catholic brethren, who have just touched our shores, and rushed to the Polls to control, *as they have controlled*, the voice of the American people, and who in the Northern cities, have scarcely allowed Americans to vote at all—*they* can see no merit in Henry Clay—nothing to admire in that brilliant career of public service to his own and all oppressed lands—nothing in his genius. They cry out with the persecutors of Mr. Clay, and the base slanderers who have dogged him through life, instigated by the worst passions and most unamiable motives—our Catholic brethren in the North, just from the shores of Europe, cry out as one man with the envious "Crucify him—crucify him!" And they are joined in that fell cry of demagoguism and hatred of superiority by *some* who have from their peculiar position as *instructors*, cause to call on the very mountains to hide them and their shame!

Deduct then a the *foreign* vote of New York and Pennsylvania—or one half of it—or one third of it—*or even one fourth* of it, and Henry Clay is elected by the vote of Pennsylvania and New York! Let any man of probity look at the FACTS, and he can come to no other result.

But third—in New York and Pennsylvania, the whole *Catholic* vote as a body, with few exceptions, and they personal only, has been cast against Mr. Clay! In the two cities of Philadelphia and New York, they have voted as an organized religious body against him, and for Mr. Polk. Individuals here and there, have not submitted to be transferred and have voted as individuals and as Whigs: but it is none the less certain that the Catholics *as a body* have voted against him; *not as citizens*, BUT AS CATHOLICS. They have been appealed to AS CATHOLICS, and they have voted AS CATHOLICS. WHY our Catholic brethren should have taken this direction, it is none of our business or our wish to explain. We state the FACT, as we believe it to exist, and we demand to know if it is not so. An appeal to religious influences in politics, and to sectarian differences, we have ever held to be most dangerous and wrong: But if others have made the appeal to the Catholics openly and unblushingly, and if they have been weak enough to listen to and obey it, it is at least justifiable in us to state and record the FACT! We mourn from our inmost soul, to have any such disgraceful and such *alarming* fact to record. Catholicism could not have done a thing more pernicious to religious and political liberty, or of more fatal tendency to its own advancement—as it has a right to advance [illegible] denominations, by an appeal to legitimate efforts. It is the first time in the history of this country that any party has openly attempted to elist a religious denomination, as a Religious Denomination, in politics. We state as we again say, only the FACT as we believe it to exist. It is for the Country to express the proper commentary upon it.

FROM THE WHIG EXTRA.

THE END OF THE CONTEST.

We have been beaten in Pennsylvania by foreign and grossly illegal votes. The people of that great State are [illegible] as to the result of the contest. [illegible] Locofocos have carried the State by [illegible] majority. [illegible] Maryland [illegible] Delaware [illegible] Virginia [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] Georgia [illegible] Alabama [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Louisiana [illegible] Missouri [illegible] Arkansas [illegible] Michigan [illegible] Wisconsin [illegible] Iowa [illegible] Florida [illegible] Texas [illegible] Illinois [illegible] Indiana [illegible] Ohio [illegible] Kentucky [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] New Jersey [illegible] Connecticut [illegible] Rhode Island [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] Vermont [illegible] New Hampshire [illegible] Maine [illegible] New York [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Locofocos [illegible] Abolitionists, and the [illegible] votes of the State [illegible] James K. Polk, a free trader and Texas annexationist!

We have been beaten in New York by *foreigners and abolitionists*, and the [illegible] votes of that State have by their aid [illegible] Polk!

and thereby do much towards preserving our glorious institutions, but be ready to rally in the next campaign with an energy and a power and might that will not fail "to expel the Goths and Vandals from Rome!"

What Whig does not rejoice that he has given his support to HENRY CLAY! The great Kentucky Statesman, if he is defeated, will be dearer than ever to the hearts of the Whigs everywhere who have stood gallantly by him; and who would have triumphantly elected him, but for the votes of the *abolitionists* and *foreigners!*

"More true joy Marcellus exiled feels,
Than Cæsar with *a Senate at his heels!*"

Mr. Clay can now, if defeated, look on, with his friends, and witness the heart-burnings, strifes, and quarrels of the different factions that constitute the dominant party! The friends of Calhoun fighting for the succession, free trade, and Texas! The Benton, Van Buren, and Buchanan forces taking, and maintaining most obstinately, exactly the reverse position! Cass and his friends in a quandary as to which side they shall espouse, but sure to be in the melee! Tyler and his "Guard" making the most of their "*fixed fact*" while it lasts, and planning for a furious [but harmless] onset at whatever section of the party seems to them to predominate and ill-disposed to "do justice to John Tyler" by fulfilling a certain *understanding* to give him the Locofoco nomination for eighteen hundred and forty eight. Messrs. Bibb, Wickliffe, and Nelson, (if not Calhoun, Wilkins, and Mason,) sticking to their places in the Cabinet, resolved not to abdicate unless absolutely dismissed, while Amos Kendall, Andrew Stevenson, William L. Marcy, Cave Johnson, &c. will be standing ready and grinning ghastly smiles at them, if not absolutely exclaiming, "*Get ye gone! we want your places.*"

And what will General Jackson say? Will he consent that Mr. Calhoun the man that he once panted to hang as high as Haman for his nullification, shall be *his pet's* Secretary of State? Believe it who may, Andrew Stevenson is the man, as Thomas Ritchie knows.

Such a party, composed of such materials and "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder," may triumph for the hour, but their success CANNOT, WILL NOT LAST.

Let every Whig, then, as he is conscious that he has done his duty, resolve to *continue in its performance, faithfully*, in the GALLANT ARMY to which he is voluntarily attached, with the cheering hope that VICTORY will yet crown his efforts. Let him NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC, but in going down, temporarily, cry out to every Whig, in the language of the immortal Lawrence, whose departing soul assured him that the GOOD CAUSE would triumph, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!"

To the Whig Party! A Word in Season!

Let us for the present keep quite still, and give the reins to Mr. Polk, the Abolitionists, the Irish and the Catholics who have elected him. There is not the least mistake, that the Abolitionists, the Catholics, (North of Baltimore,) and the Irish citizens of New York have done the deed. Let us wait awhile to see what will come of this *holy* combination! Meanwhile let us all determine to remain WHIGS and to adhere to the *name* of Whigs.—*Richmond Whig.*

KENTUCKY has rolled up a glorious majority for her own peerless Statesman.—It will not avail to make him President, but it will serve to rebuke his malignant slanderers! Gallant KENTUCKY! She is worthy of such a son!

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

Yesterday we noticed placarded throughout the city a call for a "Liberty Meeting" signed by E. W. Goodwin, *quasi* editor of the "Patriot." To this of course we have nothing to object. It is the right of the Political Abolitionists, as of all others, to hold meetings and pass resolutions when and where they please. But there was a *postscript* to this *call*, which attracted our special notice. It began as follows: "The returns come in *favorably* to OUR CAUSE"!! And this, too, when the returns indicated with unerring certainty that James K. Polk would receive the majority vote of this State, by which he would be elected to the Presidential Chair, for the next four years! This result, too, those same returns proved to have been effected by the "Liberty Party" vote!

The Times denies that groans were given by a company of Locofocos on Thursday night, for the "President of the American Bible Society," and expresses surprise "that the Courant should make such silly statements." What we said on the subject is true, with the exception that we did not give as strong language as was used on the occasion. The groans were for the "*President of the d——d Bible Society*," and in confirmation of this affidavits have been offered us. If the Times again denies it, we shall publish them. These groans were not given by "democratic boys," but by men.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn that groans were also given for the President of the Bible Society on Friday evening.—*Hartford Courant.*

The number of *illegal* votes that it has been proved have been taken during the recent elections must arrest public attention. Some remedy must be devised to secure the purity and fairness of the expression of the will and sentiments of the people through the ballot box. Mr. Jo Mellon, of Baltimore, put out some bills the Governor's election in Maryland and gave his opinion of the *fairness* of the result in the city of Baltimore. Unfortunately, the records of the courts of that city, subsequently, have not confirmed the opinion of Mr. McMahon. So in other places it is demonstrated that much foul and illegal voting takes place. Now, how can *Americans* be willing to suffer a continuance of this state of things? We do not believe they will when there is a remedy at hand which will at once go a great way to correct the evil—and that is a registration law for the large cities and towns. Every Whig American ought to go for a registry law.—And it is somewhat remarkable that the political opponents of the Whigs are always opposed to such a law, and repeal it, if passed, in whatever State they may get into power. We make no deductions from such a fact, but it is one significant enough for those who will see and consider what is every day passing before their eyes.

Alexandria Gazette.

We heard an individual, professing to be a Whig, say to-day, that, if Clay was beaten, he would never vote again! This is the spirit which would cause a man to exclaim, if an invading enemy should land on our shores—"Let us submit—it is of no use—they are too strong for us." Is this the spirit of a Whig, of a Freeman, of an American?—Is this the spirit which can preserve our liberties? For one, if defeat unfortunately awaits us, so far from giving up the cause of the country, "we shall peck the flint, and try them again." Mr. Polk's election, it is true, would inflict a deep wound on the genius of our Republican Institutions, but we should not despair. There will still be left that redeeming spirit in the people, which will, ultimately, invigorate the councils of the Republic.—*Raleigh Register.*

Foreshadowing.—A great gathering of the "Democracy" of Philadelphia took place last Saturday night, and repaired to the residence of Mr. Dallas and gave him nine cheers, when Mr. D. appeared and addressed the crowd. Among other remarks, he observed, "that, in contemplating the great mass which was before him, it was evident that we wanted more elbow-room, and for that purpose Texas and Oregon were ready at hand to accommodate the swelling and onward rushing tide of Democracy!" At which interesting information the Democracy expressed their delight by the most tremendous hurrahs.—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

What if there be sadness and despair among the thrifty, the thoughtful, the industrious—is there not illumination, revelry and extra blue ruin at the Five Points* and in nine-tenths of the three thousand drunkard-manufactories of our city? Does not Ignorance and Vice exult, if only to see Intelligence and Virtue perplexed and afflicted? Let universal Rowdyism strain its throat on one more execration of Clay, and three cheers for *Polk* and Dallas! The work is done!

*Vote of the Five Points District—(3d. of Sixth Ward.)—Clay 183; Polk 593—nearly four to one.
Vote of Corlear's Hook, (7th Dist. Seventh Ward.) Clay 204; Polk 471—over two to one.

Election Frauds.—The Baltimore papers give us the names of nearly a dozen other criminals arrested for illegal voting at the Gubernatorial and Electoral election. There seems to have been greater vigilance among the Whigs there than elsewhere, and the effect has been a decreased Loco Foco vote in the course of a month of several hundred votes. We do not believe there are six States in the Union where a canvass, honestly and honorably conducted, would result in a Loco Foco triumph.—*N. Y. Express.*

ILLEGAL VOTING.—Many more arrests continue to be made of illegal Locofoco voters in Baltimore—as many as six in one day. And one fellow was arrested for perjury, in swearing that certain persons had resided 5 years in the U. S. when he knew they had been here only 2 years. Gov. Thomas, Loco, had pardoned two of those who had been convicted.

In Cincinnati, similar frauds have been detected. One man swore in his vote on his dead brother's naturalization papers; and the poll lists show hundreds of names in some of the wards unknown to any of the citizens, and which cannot now be traced to any living being.

Two men in a stage coach in Westchester county, N. Y., publicly boasted of their fraud. One of them had sworn that the other had been in the country 5 years when he knew, and the other confessed, that he had been here but 4 years. This piece of rascality they seemed to consider a good joke.

THE BANNER.—The Loco papers are very busy in denying that there was any banner in the Loco Foco procession, bearing the inscription—

Americans shan't Rule Us!

But this denial has brought out the proof, which we have in our possession, that the banner was borne from the beginning to the end of the procession. We have the names of witnesses who saw it from the time it left the Bowery, during the whole length of the procession, until it returned to the Park. It was detained some minutes at the lower part of Greenwich street, where the bearers seemed to take pleasure in displaying it to the spectators at the windows.

New York Express.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—A correspondent states that a merchant who voted for *Polk and Dallas*, after witnessing the effects of the defeat of Mr. Clay, says he would now give $5,000 to have Mr. Clay elected.—*New York Tribune.*

SWINDLING.—It is stated in the New York Tribune, that the Locofocos had a steamboat which run express from Albany, bringing them the returns of the interior of New York, and being thus in possession of private and certain information, those in the plot went out to swindle the unsuspecting, to the amount, it is supposed, of half a million of dollars.

"Never say die."—With Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Louisiana, together with a Whig Senate on our side, what Whig will abandon his flag, or despair of yet "righting the Ship of State?"—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

"Against the South."—The Charleston Mercury, in noticing the returns from this State, says they "indicate that the State has gone, as usual, for the Whigs—and against the South." Yes, North Carolina has, certainly, gone against what is considered "the South" in a certain region of country, namely, South Carolina, and it is to be hoped, always will "go against" all her pestilent doctrines, Nullification, Disunion, &c. In fact, in "going against" South Carolina she will be almost sure to go right.

Wilmington Chronicle

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the 24th of this month, visible here, beginning in the meridian 7 minutes before 5; total darkness 2 minutes past 6; middle of the eclipse 12 minutes before 7; end of total darkness 25 minutes before 8; and of the eclipse 17 minutes before 9."

Louis D. Henry guilty of Fraudulent Voting.—Louis D. Henry is the Chairman of the "Democratic Central Committee of North Carolina," and in that capacity has been issuing addresses to the people, telling them, among other things, to watch the ballot boxes, and beware of frauds, yet he, this same Louis D. Henry, cast an illegal vote in the Presidential election. He voted in Sampson county, where he happened to be on election day, his residence being in Wake county; thus violating the Constitution of the State, which he took an oath to observe, when he was admitted to the bar, besides rendering himself liable to a fine by Statute. Here is a precious specimen of morality and regard for the laws in a party leader. If the leaders of the same party in other States are like Mr. Henry in their respect for the election laws, can it be wondered at that the Whigs are defeated?

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Chronicle mentions, in addition to the above, that a leader of the party at Kenansville, in Duplin, swore that no Whig vote should go into the box there, and if any such was voted it should not be counted.

At one precinct in Bladen county, we are told that the vote of a Locofoco, who was sick at home, six miles from the ballot box, was sent by a negro, and deposited in the box by the Inspectors!

[The North Carolinian attempts to justify the above act of Mr. Henry's, by either precedents. No precedent will justify a violation of the Constitution and Law. But we understand, that at the time Daniel B. Baker, Esq voted at Clinton he resided there; and that the late Alex'r Troy steadily refused to vote there. Whatever may have been the practice formerly, nothing can justify it since the late decision of the Supreme Court.]

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

	Clay.	Polk.
Smithville,	64	66
Lockwood's Folly,	64	47
Waccamaw,	35	20
Shallote,	21	29
Town Creek,	50	86
North West,	117	44
	351	283
Clay's maj. 68.		

The Raleigh Whig Clarion has been discontinued. It was intended to be published only for the Presidential Campaign. The Clarion has rendered able and zealous services to our cause in North Carolina, and we greatly regret the retirement of Mr. Husted from the Editorial corps.

The Retail Law.—The Judge decided at the recent term of Guilford Superior Court that the justices of the County Court are compelled to grant license to retail spirits on the showing of moral character on the part of the applicant. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of the Washington Temperance Society, held at the Methodist School Room—

Resolved, That this Society appoint 22 Delegates to the State Temperance Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 15th December, viz:

Judge Potter, H. Lecte, S. T. Hawley, W. McKay, J. H. Cook, J. P. Leonard, Rev. Mack Russell, Thos. W. Blake, A. McLauchlin, John McCaskill, John Waddill, F. T. Ward, E. J. Clark, H. R. Sedberry, W. T. Fuzzell, Jas. Cain, A. A. McKethan, Waddill Cade, John Evans, J. D. McCallum, Rev. Mr. Jones, and Elijah Fuller.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 20.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, inf. lbl.	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	No. 1,	$8 25
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	35 a 40
Butter,	12 a 15	Oats,	50 a 55
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Oil, linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Cotton,	5 a 5½	Powder, keg,	$5
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rice,	2
Corn,	40 a 50	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Flour, new,	$5½ a $6½	Salt, (bushel,	45 a 50
Feathers,	25 a 28	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 12½	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box,	$ 20
" dry,	8 a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	70 a 75
Lard,	8 a 8½	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—Cotton has declined in this market ½ to ¾ c. since our last paper, and the article is now selling at 5 to 5¼. No change to notice in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 17.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 50 a 12 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 29 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 10 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 42 a 45; Salt coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 3 12 a 3 25.

Turpentine.—This article has not come in plentifully for some days; the last sale was at 2 15.

Tar.—About 500 bbls. Tar have been sold this week at 1 40 to 1 44.

Timber.—A raft of superior shipping timber brought $4; ordinary mill qualities bring from 5 to 7 dollars.

Lumber, &c.—Nothing in the lumber way to report; no sales of staves heard of; shingles are in demand at 2 to 2½.

Sales of Thomastown Lime at 60 to 75 cents.

100 bbls. Irish Potatoes brought 1 15 at auction.

Chronicle.

Cotton.—There has been a further decline in this article. There is scarcely any thing now that will bring over 5 cents, and the very best quality will not bring more than 5½. We therefore change our quotations to-day to 4 a 5½ cents, extremes. But little is coming into market.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

At New Orleans, Cotton 5 to 7½. Sugar 5½ to 5¾. Molasses 26½ to 27½. Tobacco 4½ to 4¾. Flour 4 to 4 25. Bacon 4½ to 12. Whiskey 25. Corn 41 to 43.

At Augusta, Cotton 5½ to 5¾.

At New York, Cotton has still a downward tendency, says the Tribune, and much anxiety to sell. Uplands 5 to 7. Flour 4 62 to 4 69. Corn 53 to 54. Whiskey 27½ to 28. Beeswax 29 to 30. The Stock market heavy and declining; as it is also at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

At Charleston, Cotton 4 to 6¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 286,733 bales, against 241,708 last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

November 6.—Schr. Geo. Klotts from Philadelphia. 7.—Brig Llewellyn from Bath; Schr. Brilliant from New York. 8.—Brig Vandalia from Thomastown. 9.—Brig St. Simons from Charleston, S. C.; Sloop J. Riley from Charleston. 11.—Brig Eagle from New York, Attakapas from Boston; Schr. Repeater from New York. 12.—Schr. Edward & Frank from Boston.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 8.—Brigs Arcturus for Guadaloupe, Lowder for New Orleans, Moselle for St. Thomas; Schrs. Richard Thompson for Philadelphia, Juba for do. 11.—Brigs Clarion for St. Lucie, Calcutta for Boston, Br. brigs Only Son for Jamaica, Wanderer for St. Kitts. 13.—Brigs Lion for Guadaloupe, Peruvian for do., Capt. John for Philadelphia, Br. brig Grand Turk for Antigua; Schrs. Tionesta for Havana, Hope for Mattapoisett, Brilliant for New York; Sloop J. Riley for Charleston.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1844.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

North Carolina.

COMPLETE AND OFFICIAL.

	November.		*August.*	
	For President.		For Governor.	
	Clay.	Polk.	Graham.	Hoke.
	1012	481	1073	506
	522	457	561	499
	972	527	887	489
	475	439	507	409
	280	486	271	499
	351	283	365	311
	981	412	875	496
	1234	228	1263	309
	718	374	751	477
	358	249	514	250
	356	161	518	94
	434	315	454	232
	283	1152	277	1088
	1136	729	1153	794
	200	225	383	241
	3[illegible]	106	256	188
	366	624	336	720
	195	363	180	342
	654	628	681	622
	763	1101	683	1070
	137	561	137	485
	1091	610	911	658
	509	272	508	354
	273	936	216	886
	195	1503	118	1410
	536	760	361	710
	365	359	359	381
	936	942	976	965
	302	276	253	199
	2154	515	1529	463
	502	456	569	378
	342	267	370	328
	335	131	565	266
	509	253	508	269
	318	164	401	189
	1572	350	1527	379
	565	650	630	585
	203	142	195	153
	255	356	198	356
	700	1750	911	1773
	574	224	371	285
	310	580	316	523
	909	1201	808	1242
	168	139	586	107
	540	500	584	513
	71	894	70	736
	359	1122	253	1101
	510	364	514	362
	164	717	178	553
	1086	1780	1176	1555
	888	252	502	177
	441	223	306	217
	255	649	257	622
	634	476	607	441
	1151	312	1032	318
	892	117	678	113
	556	551	559	509
	439	1052	449	984
	838	586	869	766
	1519	226	1402	435
	553	878	461	727
	583	48	541	81
	1684	1153	1165	1165
	905	880	1032	1023
	283	92	311	137
	1044	1274	1053	1271
	128	810	127	716
	220	194	258	146
	854	911	897	898
	1208	181	1533	167
	338	427	310	615
	42,223	38,086	42,586	39,433

It will be seen that the whole vote is 1610 less than August, and that Mr Clay's majority is 1084 while Mr. Graham's.

MAINE has gone for Polk. The majority will be crazy enough to give a premium of $100 for a bet upon a majority of 60 Electoral votes? It will be seen how nicely Blair calculated. We certainly have reason to be proud, that they had so high an opinion of the honesty of North Carolina, that they did not bring their operations to bear upon her. Alas for the country, when all the guards thrown by the law around the ballot box are broken down, and men are elected by fraud alone.

MISSISSIPPI has gone for Polk by a large majority. This was of course expected. Repudiation, (which is another name for stealing,) was not likely to have any sympathy for Henry Clay and the Whigs.

TENNESSEE.—This State has done her duty to herself and the country. She has repudiated Polk, and voted for HENRY CLAY. All the counties but 4 heard from: Clay's present majority 1132. The counties to be heard from gave Polk last year 259 majority. So that, unless there should be a *Plaquemines* to hear from, Clay's majority will be about 800. The vote at Columbia, Polk's own residence, was, Clay 360, Polk 251. So that he is repudiated by his own town, his own State, and his native State! But what of all that? Is he not elected by foreigners in N. Y.?

KENTUCKY.—The majority for Mr. Clay is very large, but not fully ascertained.

ARKANSAS—for Polk.

ILLINOIS.—Partial returns show that this State has voted for Polk, as was expected.

MISSOURI.—The same is true of Missouri.

INDIANA.—Polk's majority about 2,000.

MICHIGAN has voted for Polk; and elected 3 Locos to Congress, and a Loco Legislature, which will turn out Porter a Whig, from the U. S. Senate.

RECAPITULATION.

The elections in the following States have been heard from sufficiently to authorize the announcement of those States having chosen Electors of President and Vice President, as stated:

	Clay.	Polk.
Ohio,	23	
Maryland,	8	
Connecticut,	6	
North Carolina,	11	
Rhode Island,	4	
New Jersey,	7	
Massachusetts,	12	
Kentucky,	12	
Delaware,	3	
Vermont,	6	
Tennessee,	13	
Pennsylvania,		26
New Hampshire,		6
Georgia,		10
Virginia,		17
New York,		36
Arkansas,		3
Maine,		9
Illinois,		9
Missouri,		7
Mississippi,		6
Michigan,		5
South Carolina,		9
Indiana,		12
	105	155

Still to be decided, Louisiana 6, Alabama 9.

Mr. Clay has undoubtedly received a much larger number of votes than Gen. Harrison had in 1840.—When the returns are fully made out, they will be published, and will show that fact.

And Mr. Polk has, we think, less than a majority of all the votes cast.

HOW IT HAS HAPPENED.—Other engagements, and disinclination to enter on the subject, have prevented our obtruding upon our readers any further remarks of our own on the subject of the disastrous issue of the late election. In place thereof, we have copied some of the best articles that have come under our observation in our exchange papers. To those, (commencing on our first page,) we earnestly invite the attention of every reader. They embody facts and considerations which address themselves to the mind of every patriot. It is too apparent, that the trifling plurality of 20 or 25,000, out of about three millions of votes, has been obtained by the grossest fraud and deceit. The system commenced with Polk's letter to Kane, in which he put on the Northern face, friendly to Protection, by the aid of which he has been enabled to swindle Pennsylvania out of her Electoral vote. It has been continued in every conceivable mode, of slander, falsehood, fraud, forgery, perjury, and theft. Nothing has been too base to be employed, and however base, no press (may we not say no man) in the party has been found honest or generous enough to rebuke it! If success is only to be secured by such means, welcome defeat! Before Heaven we declare, that we prefer defeat to such a triumph as Polk has obtained.

Our glorious victory in North Carolina is a consolation of which we cannot be deprived; and it is a mortification to our opponents, almost counterbalancing their joy at the election of Polk. If there is one State in the Union distinguished more than any other for the Republicanism of its institutions and people—for its freedom from the taint of corruption and fraud—for devotion to principle—for love of the Union,—it is North Carolina. This glorious old State has stood forth in her simple majesty—the majesty of truth, and honor, and patriotism,—always rebuking Nullification, Disunion, Repudiation, Abolition, and Dorrism—and standing firm as a rock by that great friend of his country, HENRY CLAY. *He* may well be proud of *her* vote. And we are proud that she scorns to loathing, all the vile slanders propagated by the Locofoco Central Committee, by itinerant office-hunting speech-makers, and by unprincipled party papers. In other States, people have been cheated by such instruments. In North Carolina their efforts have but added to the majority of our own distinguished citizen, the Governor elect. A mark is thus put upon the slanderers of HENRY CLAY, which will go with them to their graves, and, as there is truth in Holy Writ, will demand a reckoning beyond those dark receptacles of mortality.

But we did not intend to write a line on the subject, except to say, that with a party actuated by the patriotic principles which we know govern the Whigs, and numbering a million and a half of voters in its ranks, it is the sheerest folly to talk of our party being disbanded, or merged in any other party. No! Let us never despair of the Republic! Let us never intermit our warfare against the spoilers, the repudiators, the abolitionists. United from Maine to Louisiana, in the same great cause, and professing the same principles, let us stand by those principles, nor ever surrender the good name of WHIG—a name of which we may still be proud, in defeat as in triumph. We have the Senate, that great bulwark against evil;—let us strive to retain it; for whilst that is ours, the country cannot be ruined. Our opponents have but one principle in common, and that is, "the spoils." On all else, they must quarrel, and when certain people fall out, "honest men will get their dues."

Stand to your arms, then, gallant Whigs! the battle is yet again to be fought—and won!

☞ The proceedings of the Wadesborough Temperance Society in our next.

☞ The communication from an unknown hand at Raleigh is not altogether to our taste. The writer is capable of better things, we think.

☞ "Hal" was received just as our paper was going to press.

THE LEGISLATURE.—By yesterday's Register we learn, that 49 members of the Senate took their seats on Monday—Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, Whig, being detained at home by sickness in his family. T. G. Stone, Locofoco Clerk of the last Senate, called it to order. On a vote for Speaker, Gen. Wilson, Loco, had 24 votes, Col. Joyner, Whig, 23. Gen. W. voted for Mr. Edwards, and Col. J. for Gen. Dockery. The Clerk thereupon announced, that Gen. Wilson, *having received a majority of the votes, was duly elected!!!* But Gen. Dockery demanded—What is the whole vote given, Sir? Clerk—Forty-nine. Gen. D. —Is 24 a majority of 49? Clerk—I ask pardon—I have made a mistake. 25 is a majority, and no one having received that number, there is no election. Another vote was then had, with the same result, and the Senate adjourned to Tuesday. A letter from a friend informs us, that on Tuesday three unsuccessful attempts were made to elect a Speaker, and the Senate adjourned without effecting its organization.

In the Commons, the Hon. Edward Stanly was elected Speaker, by 68 votes to 48 for Calvin Graves. Charles Manly was elected Principal Clerk, by 69 to 48 for L. H. Marsteller, Loco. For Reading Clerk, James R. Dodge of Surry, by 71 votes to 39 for John D. Cameron, Whig, of Fayetteville, and 7 for Bobbee, Loco. On Tuesday, Doorkeepers elected.

THE U. S. SENATE.—There are actually elected to the next Senate, which will meet on the 4th of March next, including those whose terms will not have expired at that time, 18 Whigs and 19 Locofocos. There are certain to be elected, from the complection of the Legislatures already chosen, 8 more Whigs, and 6 Locos, making 26 Whigs to 25 Locos. The remaining vacancy will be in Virginia, in place of Mr. Rives. There is a Whig majority of two only in her Legislature, but we shall not be surprised at a failure to agree on any one. It is of great importance that a Whig should be chosen, but there are so many abstractionists and impracticables among the public men of that State, that we fear they will never agree.

GEN. JACKSON'S INFLUENCE.—In the Hermitage district, in Tennessee, the vote at the recent election stood, Clay 116; Polk 50—last year it stood Whig 83, Locofoco 58. In Davidson county, in which Gen. Jackson lives, Clay's majority is 579.

So much for Gen. Jackson's influence *at home*.

HENRY CLAY'S INFLUENCE.—At Lexington, Mr. Clay's residence, he obtained a large majority, and in Fayette county, in which Lexington is situated, Clay 1695, Polk 824—Clay's majority, 871.

What can be the reason of this remarkable disparity in the relative popularity of the two men? If Jackson be the Saint, and Clay the Murderer, Gambler, and corrupt politician, that Locofocos represent them to be, how *can* it happen, that Clay is idolized and Jackson detested, *at home*? Such facts affix their brand upon the foreheads of the slanderers.

GEN. McKAY.—The amount of influence wielded *at home* by Gen. McKay, the Representative in Congress from the Wilmington District, may be estimated from the fact which has been mentioned to us, that at the district in Bladen county within which he resides, there were 38 votes for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and not one solitary vote for Polk and Dallas! The General himself and the two or three Locos who reside within the district, voted at another precinct.

OH MY COUNTRY!—We are not disposed to sketch the likeness of the Locofoco procession of Thursday night last, in honor of the election of Polk, nor to comment on either the curious *orthography* or the *taste* of the inscriptions on the transparencies. Let all these pass. The procession itself, under the express injunction to behave itself decently, by one of the orators of the night, did behave itself decently, so far as we know. But the outskirts of the procession, what may be called the advance and rear guards, composed probably of those who were too *spirited* to keep in the line, were distinguished for the most horrid profanity. One man, a few minutes ahead of the procession, we heard give vent to his patriotism in the following language: "*Hurra for Polk and Dallas! Clay's as dead as Hell, God damn him, where he ought always to have been!*"

This man, who was probably fresh from the grog shop, no doubt has been persuaded by the leaders of his party, that Henry Clay is an enemy to his country, a murderer, a gambler, a drunkard, and even a thief, as the Charleston Mercury and Raleigh Standard have called him. And it is by the votes of such persons that he has been defeated! Oh my Country!

COOPING UP VOTERS.—Those Locofocos who are so shocked at the employment of plain argument with the people at our late election, will doubtless agree [illegible]ne plan adopted in Orange, as detailed below [illegible]e Hillsborough Recorder, was *the very thing*:

"We have been credibly informed that one division of the company on parade here on Saturday, were kept together by their leaders all day Sunday, and on Monday were marched up to the polls to vote for Polk and Dallas—having been pretty well *refreshed* during the time with "the ardent." We learn that they were marched up to the polls with an "inspector" on each side to see that the votes were properly deposited. The effect of this drilling was pretty well illustrated by the vote at the precinct to which they were carried; which stood 118 for Polk, and 34 for Clay—shewing a gain of 55 Democratic votes at that precinct since August last. This is the mode in which these leaders show their respect for the people. Oh! how they detest the demoralizing influence of "hard cider"!!

THE FRAUD CONFESSED.—Now that the election is over, and Polk cannot be defeated by the admission of the truth, the N. Y. Plebeian, a rabid Locofoco paper, acknowledges, that "*in some parts of Pennsylvania the friends of Gov. Polk practised* DISHONESTY, *and represented him as friendly to the Tariff of* 1842." Yes, and Polk is President by virtue of the practice of "dishonesty."

Our readers may be curious to know how the election of Polk was received by the Disunion party of South Carolina. The following from the Charleston Mercury will show:—

"THE RESULT IS SURE AND GLORIOUS!
Democracy Triumphant,
AND
JAMES K. POLK, President Elect.

The mails of yesterday removed all doubt. The Empire State has given Polk and Dallas a majority of thousands—and, with the exception of North Carolina, which too shews a decided turning back to the right, the whole South is united for "*Free Trade*, Low Duties, No Debt, Separation from Banks, Economy, Retrenchment, and a strict adherence to the Constitution.' We have a right now to expect equal laws—and safety to the civilization of the South—Abolition is signally defeated—and the mercenary Southern treason which wooed its [illegible]embrace, is condignly chastised in the utter prostration of its selfish aspirations. Let every disinterested lover of his own State, and of the Union as our fathers made it, REJOICE for the redemption of the Constitution is at hand."

The above is equal in impudence to almost any thing that was uttered [illegible] the campaign. Whilst the Mercury is rejoicing over the triumph of "*Free Trade*," its Pennsylvania friends are equally delighted with *their* triumph, in electing Polk, "a better friend of *Protection* than Clay himself." Whilst it shouts over the "signal defeat" of Abolitionism, it is by Abolitionism that it is enabled to shout at all. But, Mr. Mercury, if you don't change your tune before the 4th of March 1849, and utter curses loud and deep, on Polk and his party, we shall be most egregiously disappointed. You are fast locked in the "foul embrace" of Abolitionism; you are bound to your Northern allies, "only by the cohesive power of public plunder," and we hope you will feel it to your heart's content.

As to North Carolina, may she be preserved from the contamination of your praises! She covets your abuse.

We have printed on paper of inferior quality, the last week and the present, owing to a failure to receive the supply we purchased in New York in September last. We hope the necessity will not occur again.

The North Carolinian has named three gentlemen of this town, as the "three proprietors of the Rockfish Factory," who, as he positively asserted of his own knowledge and on his own responsibility, had brow-beat and threatened the hands in that Factory, to make them vote for Clay. *Only one of those three gentlemen has now, or ever had, one dollar's interest in that Factory!* Such is the character of the Carolinian's story. It is one truth to two falsehoods—about the usual proportion.

We again pronounce every allegation of improper influence totally destitute of foundation; and dismiss with utter contempt the "solemn" affirmations of this reckless slanderer.

COMMUNICATED.

THE DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

A Jubilee! yes, a time of wild, tumultuous joy,—an hour of frantic triumph. And why? For what, this triumph? Our country is at peace, and it is not over victories against the arms of an invader. The stars and stripes still float proudly on every breeze, and everywhere in foreign climes the roar of deep-mouthed cannon booms loudly over the waters to hail their arrival. At home, too, all seems quiet. We have but just passed through an exciting contest wherein the people themselves were the combatants, and yet the Law reigns supreme, and the still small voice of the keepers of the ballot box has silenced the storm and called a private citizen from his individual pursuits to the head of the Government, all ready and willing to yield to him now that the fasces of authority have been delegated to him. Why then the roar of cannon? Why these throat-bursting yells, "making night hideous"? What does this formidable array of banners, martial music, (Heaven save the mark!) and tumult portend? It is well, though. The unities are not violated,—*such* a triumph well befits such a victory. The Lord of Misrule has summoned his vassals to renew their vows of fealty, to shout hosannas together over so much of the work of ruin completed, and to urge them once more into the breach. Aye! disorganizers and levellers have a right to triumph, and we would not say them nay. Ye, who conceive that honor does not bind a nation as firmly as individuals; ye, who assert the right of the people to violate their plighted faith and trample on their own solemn bonds; who believe so firmly in State Rights as to justify open dishonesty towards their creditors; who espouse the cause of convicted traitors and felons, and proclaim a general opening of prison-doors as a fundamental article of the rights of man, triumph! exult loudly!! "for by St. George, the work goes bravely on"! Henceforth, treaties bind not: henceforth Constitutions on which ages have bestowed sanctity, and which beget reverence in thoughtful minds, as the gifts of our sires of the long-departed Past,—are of no avail against the pikes and muskets of a Dorr and his mercenaries, hired from the gutters and haunts of iniquity of New York, and commanded by a Michael Walsh. Yes, the Churches of Mexico, too, shall at last be ours. Their silver and gold shall be purified from the taint of Romanism by the pillage of Protestant freebooters, and their massive and valuable idolatrous images of the Virgin Mary, (how pious the Democracy occasionally becomes!) snugly deposited in the United States Mint, and moulded into Eagles, shall no longer offend high Heaven. Cheer thy drooping age, venerable Robert Dale Owen, august reconstructor of men, that all-wise and Almighty Creator marred in the making! Thou comest as a timely apostle to the child-like, meek Democracy, that has but now renounced such antiquated teachers as Washington and Madison.—They will listen reverently to thy wisdom, they will adopt and practise thy sapient teachings, and thy declining years will be doubtless cheered by the sight of thi[illegible] [illegible]shington once hung.

Speed ye in your work, victorious asserters of Freedom and Equality! Proclaim your years of Jubilee! Sound it out, loud and long, "return ye ransomed home" from prisons and—from Texas. Rogues, that fled the whip of justice! ye, great unhung, victors in murderous affrays, assassins of men shot down in cold blood, come up from your city of refuge—the liberal Texas—and join your hands in greetings with the pardoned false voters of Gov. Thomas, the pardoned rogues of Gov. Bouck, the Dorrs rescued from the relentless grasp of the Algerines. Come, we are all free—we are all equal. Honesty and villainy—age and youth—he, venerable from the patriotic services of a long life, thrice his country's saviour, the admired of all lands, the foremost man of his age, and an unknown, unnoticed, servile adula[illegible] of a lawless tyrant,—all shall be equal.

Whigs, ye who have stood firm and undismayed amid this whirlwind of popular madness, true to yourse[illegible]s and to your country, are there no sources of consolation to you? Thank God, yes! The old North State is ours, undefiled by pollution from Jacobinism, [illegible]d by the Simoon of mo[illegible] Deme[illegible] the invading fo[illegible] [illegible]s of Des[illegible]y, oh! long- [illegible] ever may it be thus. [illegible]nem[illegible] P[illegible]ace spare us, whatev[illegible]ourges may [illegible] God gran[illegible] our breezes m[illegible] the victorious ba[illegible] party that [illegible]s Repudiation, Treaso[illegible]cation! Never—forbid it, Heaven! es of our departed Gaston and [illegible] be trampled by the followers of this [illegible] their frantic [illegible]ings for triumph in Nor[illegible]rolina. Men of the Mountains! be firm in your m[illegible]grity. Never permit this [illegible]t of restless change to find an abiding place am[illegible] Men of the Seacoast! fight its approach[illegible] an invading foe—never let it exhale its breath upon our atmosphere. Whatever m[illegible] pen, let us rally together around our commo[illegible] and preserve this State from the hands of the [illegible]ater. In the hands of God rests the future, but on us rest heavily our duties. It may be that once again we shall unite and march to victory—it may be that the last battle is fought for our common country, and that the Union is gone forev[illegible] now as we are about to disband for the pres[illegible] and disperse to our homes on the mountain side and in the valley, on [illegible] rolling river's banks and in the bosom of the deep forests, let us vow to each other, that when the clarion shall ring out again to call us to the rescue, we will again assemble, not one missing—not a true knight recreant, and together forever preserve untarnished the escutcheon of North Carolina.

Young Whigs! ye of dauntless hearts and expanding minds, cling to your faith in this hour of trial.—Listen not to the Siren ambition, that would win you by prospects of future honor to desert your principles and join the victors. Stand by your banners, remembering that honor is all, and that whilst that is preserved, one may stand erect amid the crush of matter and the wreck of worlds. What ingenuous youth would wish to share a victory obtained as has been this? Who of you could rejoice over such falsehoods, systematic slanders, and foul treachery? Who does not revolt at the sight of an old public servant, grown gray in his country's service, thus hunted by ruthless slanderers to his grave? Who has not blushed for human nature, that has heard beardless boys, and vile wretches of older growth, denouncing one, whose life is a part of his country's glory, and whose name history cherishes as a bright particular star, as perjured, and guilty of crimes of darker dye?

Mothers! as you love your country, train your children to be true men to that country. Impress upon their tender minds the loathsomeness of the demagogue, and the baseness of pandering to the prejudices and folly of ignorance and infatuation. Bid them, by the remembrance of a mother's pure kiss in boyhood's early years, never to dishonor her memory, by failing to maintain the right through fear of an adverse majority. We say it with sincerity and solemnity, that we believe the last hope of the Republic to be the influence of her daughters. Woman, pure, gentle, noble woman, is always conservative. We know that there are those who call themselves democrats, but deceived by names, they know not what they avow. There are gentlemen, too, of cultivated minds, and hearts full of nature's noblest feelings, who believe not that the progressive democracy of this country is hastening with fearful pace towards Jacobinism. We know such, and love them, and grieve that they are laying up for themselves hours of future remorse, when, too late, they shall see that they have aided in applying the torch to the funeral pyre of American Constitutional Liberty. But woman may be our last safeguard. To the daughters of Carolina we appeal. We tell them that there are those in the Democratic party, who are secretly fomenting prejudices against wealth, intellect, and superior merit, who seek the prostration of all the safeguards of society. We tell them that the Democratic party in its late outcry in this town against the exercise of the legitimate influence of the employer in enlightening and persuading the minds of the operatives in his employ, and in its insults towards the poor laborers, and its efforts to excite them against their employers, has taken more than the first step towards the disorganization of society. There are men, who in a virtuous administration of the Government, have nothing to hope, save freedom from the grasp of the Law's minister,—that are assailing now, and have long been assailing, everything nobler than their own base hearts and their own vile and filthy souls, with the hope of profiting in a general confusion, as villains frequently fire a city that they may steal unmolestedly amid the universal panic. Even now, to be above base compliances, is almost to exclude one's self from politics, and to give over the attempt to serve the country. And now we ask them,—not to enter the political arena and engage in its fierce strifes,—not to compromise true feminine dignity, or lay aside their own instinctive delicacy,—but silently and quietly to exert their influence against the anarchical tendencies of the times. What has woman to ask from Government! Chiefly, the protection of the sanctity of the fireside, which ought to be her undisputed kingdom, that she may work out her own high destiny, and shed on those who are dear to her a constant, benignant, and saving influence. Who invaded this sacred privacy in the late campaign? Who sent spies into Mr. Clay's house, to note down his sayings, and publish to the world the revelations of his trusting confidence! Who broke open and published letters, under the safeguard of a seal, to violate which, makes a man so vile an object, that no words fit for a female ear can describe him, and in whose guilt all partake that use information thus acquired? Daughters of Carolina, they, against whom we invoke your aid, have done these things. The subject stops not here. *As yet*, the doctrines of the Jacobins in other climes are unavowed here, but the Democracy avows itself to be *progressive*, and you have no security that it will stop at any given point. The democracy of France worshipped one that had disgraced her sex as the Goddess of Reason, despised the claims of God to our humble adoration, abolished the institution of Marriage, and left on record such a horrid picture of depravity, that gentle woman might well shudder to contemplate it. If the time had not come when clouds are lowering over her own future, that threaten a revival of those scenes. All history is proof that ultra democracy is withering to virtue and to all the elegancies of life; beneath its blighting influence, chivalry expires, woman becomes a contemned and despised trifle, and the refined courtesies of social life are trodden to the dust. Elegance of manners, cultivation of intellect, or a firm integrity, are but objects to draw down the full storm of popular wrath, and "Aristocrat" becomes the murder-cry of an infuriated band, to whom the remorseless cannibal would be a paragon of mercy. Spurn them from your presence, as one whose slightest contact would pollute you, him who will propitiate a mob by the avowal of such sentiments. Cling to conservatism as your only refuge, and trust all your hopes of a happy future to the guardianship of those who love their race, yet oppose rash and untried experiments; who, guided by the wisdom of the past, and relying on the teachings of experience, desire to see society gradually improved, and Man elevated in the scale of being by the agency of the Christian Religion, aided by woman's purifying influence; who look upon every hearth-stone as a sacred private altar, secure from assault or intrusion, and who desire always to confide the destinies of the country to age, to virtue, and to tried and wise patriotism.

Parents! teach your children to re[illegible]e the name of Washington; instruct them in his pr[illegible]iples, and bid them never sacrifice their honest conv[illegible]ions to popular delusions;—and when at eve your [illegible]e son kneels by your side, as you teach him to ask [illegible]od gifts from his Father [illegible]Heaven, let him ask [illegible] for knowledge of h[illegible] to his country, and [illegible]ty to perform it.

A[illegible] STAGE.

[illegible] the time of d[illegible]ture of [illegible]w to Wilmington, it is [illegible]e hour of departure of [illegible], from 6 o'clock,

fo[illegible]
th[illegible]
P[illegible]

[illegible]ER & LOVE.
33tf

THE [illegible]sit [illegible]

[illegible]ENT.

[illegible]HOUSE immediately oppo[illegible], Wright, Esq., with the Field [illegible]ay known as the Rectory. Apply
JOSHUA CARMON,
Agent for the Trustees.

N[illegible] 19, 1844. 33tf

$80 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Columbia, S. C., FOUR NEGRO FELLOWS, viz: JOHN, purchased of Judge Strange; JACOB, purchased of Mr. J. M. Carver; NEEDHAM, purchased of Mr. Alfred Altman of Johnston county, and CHARLES, purchased of Mr. McKinnon of Robeson county. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of either of the Negroes to me, or their confinement in Jail so I can get them, or Eighty Dollars for the four.

R. YELDELL.

☞ Any information to be left with P. P. Johnson, [illegible]ville, N. C.

November 18, 1844. 33-3w

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. D. A. DAVIS to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of William H. Horah, Esq.

In Stanly county, recently, Mr. RICHARD PARKER, to Miss ANN JAMES, daughter of Daniel Harris, Esq.

Also, in Stanly, recently, Mr. FRANKLIN KENDALL, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Moss, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on the 9th instant, Mrs. JANE BRANSON, relict of Mr. Henry Branson, dec'd, in the 80th year of her age. She was a member of the Society of Friends. She leaves behind her a large circle of relatives and friends to testify to her kindness and benevolence. She had the happiness of enjoying the confidence, respect, and esteem of all who knew her. She lived beloved, and died lamented.—*Communicated.*

Departed this life, on the evening of the 12th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE SHAW, consort of Mr. David Shaw of this place.

The memory of Mrs Shaw will long continue dear to her afflicted family; to her relatives and friends, and to the numerous circle of her acquaintances. As a wife, as a friend, as a neighbour, and as an acquaintance, her character was such as to excite love and esteem. As a christian, her life was exemplary. In the discharge of all the duties which she felt incumbent on her as arising from the various relations she sustained in life, she was strictly conscientious. In her death, her husband has lost a most tender and affectionate companion; the community, an endeared acquaintance, and the church with which she was connected, a valuable and useful member. In a word, few persons have united more excellencies of character; and few persons have left the world more generally lamented by a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends.

In this town, on the 12th inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD LAMAN, aged about 83 years.

In Wilmington, on Thursday night last, of inflammation of the lungs, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq. one of the oldest, most respected, wealthy, and enterprizing citizens of that place; eminent as a merchant, as President of the Branch of the Bank of the State, and greatly valued as a man, a gentleman, and a Christian. His death is a loss to the community.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., Mr. JACOB H. BREWSTER, aged about 50. Mr. Brewster was a native of the State of Connecticut, but had resided in Wilmington for the last twenty-five years. He was an active, industrious business man.

Also, in the same place, on the 10th instant, Miss ANNA GARDNER, daughter of Mr. Junius D. Gardner, aged 24.

In Columbus county, on the 24th ult., DANIEL SHIPMAN, Esq. aged 55, one of the most respectable and esteemed citizens of that county.

In Raleigh, on the 12th instant, of Consumption, Mrs. MARY ANN HARRISON, consort of Mr. William A. Harrison. Also, on the same day, very suddenly, of Hemmorrhage of the Lungs, Capt. WM. E. CLARK, an old and respectable citizen. Also, on the 11th, of Pneumonia, Mrs. CAROLINE M. WEST, in the 44th year of her age, relict of the late Maj. Thos L. West, and daughter of the Late Joseph Gales.

At Elizabeth Town, on the 5th ult., Mr. JOHN McKETHAN, aged about 50. In Bladen, on the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY McNEILL, consort of Mr. John McNeill, aged 55. Also, at a very advanced age, Mrs. SARAH MELVIN, consort of Daniel Melvin, Sen.

In Davidson county, on the 9th instant, Mrs. MARIA McDONALD, wife of the Rev. Tholes McDonald.

In Davidson county, on the 14th instant, Mrs. ELLEN BEALL, wife of Doct. B. L. Beall.

Just Received and for Sale,

60 SIDES very superior UPPER LEATHER,
12 dozen Wine Glasses, some very fine,
Fine Cut Decanters.

C. LUTTERLOH.

November 19, 1844. 32-6w

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Gentlemens' fancy and mixed Cloths; Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpaccas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylorna; Lustre; China striped Chusan; crab'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Laines; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gilt Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Matts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; Black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Net ditto; large black Muslin-de-Laine ditto; large Buccha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; Bleached and unbleached Sheetings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tuscan ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, —Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English [illegible]ored Steel; Cast S[illegible]Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; [illegible]ng Knives; Shovels, Spades; Collins' Chopping [illegible]Broad A[illegible] Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CRO[illegible] and fine Crockery; Queen[illegible]hina; cut, pressed and comm[illegible] Glasses; Decorative Plates; C[illegible]

HAT[illegible]ood and fashionable Fur Hats.

A[illegible] *sortment of HOLLOWWARE.*

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure extra No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

NEW GROCERY, FRUIT & CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store on Hay street, directly opposite his old Stand, where he is now receiving a Stock of [illegible] consisting in part of Brown, Havana, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered SUGARS, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Saleratus, Starch, Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Pickles, Olives, Capers, Butter, Water and Soda Crackers, Cheese, Pepper Sauce, Camphor, Indigo, Cassia, Nutmegs, Citron, Mace, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Principe and Havana Cigars, Scotch, Maccoboy and Rappee Snuff, Sperm Candles, Powder and Shot, Epsom and Table Salts, Lamp Oil, Blacking, Vinegar, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, Almonds, Filberts and Madeira Nuts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Alum, Herrings, Currant and Guava Jelly, Prunes, Anchovy Sauce, Sardines, Walnut Catsup, Pickled Oysters, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, Currants, Mustard, Sugar House Molasses, and almost every article usually called for in a Grocery Store, which he will sell as low as any one in the place, for Cash, or on approved credit. Also, *CROCKERY.*

W. PRIOR.

November 9, 1844. 33tf

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And *other articles*, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common fancy black, brown, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Gambs Cloth; Buffalo do; plain and fancy Cassimeres; plain blacks, mixed & fancy do; mixed Satinets; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of the finest qualities; a handsome assortment of Cassinet Patent Cassimere Drillings, a new article for ladies' dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Cashmeres; D'Lains and Chusans; figured and plain Alpacas; Mushn-de-Laines; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; figured Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white silk and colored Cambrics; Silk and Bishop Lawns; Pima and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vestings; Tabby Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Drapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spades; Plaid Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Neck Capes; Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hemstitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Beregge Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Turban Ribbons; Black Silk Crayats; Stocks and Stocks; Cotton Hosiery; Buttons and Combs in great variety; Linen and Bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Shoe Thread; Razor Strops; Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corset; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Canvas, worked Muslin Chemisettes and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plaid Cloak Linings; Fiddle-top and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Collins' Axes, Frames and Handles.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Ladies' and Misses' Fine and Straw Bonnets and Misses' Bonnets; about 3,000 yds. Shoe, as well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots, with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable all over, he can do so with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Towels and Diapers,
Bonnet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Mohair Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab Slate and Fancy Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large

To Southern Travellers.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C. and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Goston,	$17 00
Camden to do.	16 00
Cheraw to do.	12 00
Fayetteville to do.	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the Slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Ray route to Baltimore, can go so by taking the Stage from at Sledge's, near Goston, and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Roads. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same prices as from Goldsboro.

B. L. M'LAUCHLIN Stage Proprietor.
E. P. CLINTON, do.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 24-3m

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

September 3, 1843. 73-tf

FOR SALE.

LONDON PORTER,
Pale and Pale WINE,
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

J. W. BAKER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

From the finest and Most Costly to common Watches, selected by himself at wholesale from the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Fancy FOLDING GLASSES, and a very handsome assortment of CABINET FURNITURE of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.

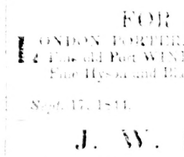
Sept. 23, 1843. 25-3m

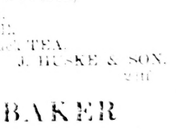
REMOVAL.

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Store formerly occupied by John B. Marsh, North West corner of Market Square, adjoining J. Kyle and H. Lee's, where he intends to enlarge his STOCK OF GOODS, so as to afford full accommodation to his customers, and all who may favor him with a call. He also takes this method of returning his thanks for his favours for their past patronage, and solicits the continuance of the same.

October 5, 1843. 27tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.





GARDINER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

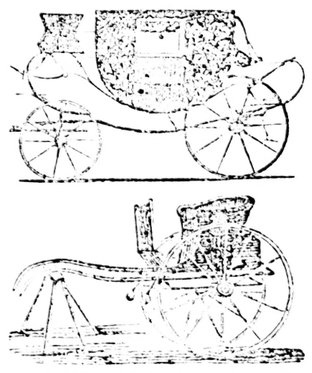
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzarines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpacas, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Sheeting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Barlops, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Wintermoore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, viz: COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SURREYS of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices as reasonably with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & M'LAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure diseases, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal principle of life," who partakes of the "universal cause of," which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood." Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. James Dodd, southwest corner of Market Square, facing both on Hay and Gillespie streets, where he intends opening an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

(Now on the way from Philadelphia, New York and Boston.) And can say with confidence, that he will sell as low (quality of articles considered,) as can be bought in this or any other market in the State.

DRY GOODS.

Without enumerating, his stock will be large and general. Among which may be found super wool dyed, black, and blue Cloths; invisible green and steel mixed do; black, blue, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed Cloths and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionable Vestings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Merinos; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Velvets; embroidered Muslins, for evening dresses; a variety of fashionable Shawls; ladies' fine, fid, edikin Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and velvet Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; white, black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Bagle do; Bugle Buttons; crimped Curls and Collars; od Silks; with a great variety of fancy articles. Also, a large assortment of HATS, some of finest quality, and most fashionable shapes.

Kip Brogans, negro Shoes and Blankets.

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Also, a good assortment of fine Family Groceries.

St. Croix Sugar, best Loaf do, fine Hyson Tea, Java and other Coffees, Iron, Salt, (Sack & Alum,) Molasses, together with almost every article usually kept for sale in this market; all of which will be sold on the most accomodating terms.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 29tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS

Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.

P. TAYLOR.

Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks in the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Cris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 83tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, &c. &c.
Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

STUART & McGARY.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 Sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
25 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 Kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 reels Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Wedding Hoes, Spades, German and Bristered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats, 600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 24, 1844. 24tf

NEW GOODS.

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Beaver Cloth, Blankets, Kerseys, white and red Flannels, Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers, Black, Blue black and fancy colored Silks, Muslin-de-Laine, all qualities, Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Cottons, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, PAPER and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very low, for Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEITE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 24th of July last, a bright mulatto girl named MARTHA, or MARTHA ANN; about 19 years old, though she looks older—She is fleshy, will weigh near 140 pounds; may be known by her left eye, which she keeps half shut most of the time, and it looks a little swollen, owing to a deformity of the upper lid; and in walking, turns her toes in, commonly called pigeon-toed. She has a large head of hair, long and very black, a little kinky, which she wears tucked up with a comb, and mostly keeps her head covered with a sun bonnet or handkerchief. Can easily pass for a white woman, as she is very white. She has a good supply of clothes and some money, and may have obtained a free pass, or forged one of some kind. Can be detected by her eye and walk very easy. I purchased her of Henry M. Goodwin, some 12 or 14 miles from Pittsborough, in Chatham county, N. C. I have no doubt but she is in the neighborhood of Mr. Goodwin, as her father is owned by a Mr. Perry, who lives, I understand, in that neighborhood. I will pay $20 for her confinement so that I get her, or $50, delivered to me in Wadesborough, or $100 for her, and evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring her or assisting her in any way to make her escape.

B. B. HORTON.

Wadesborough, Oct. 18, 1844. 29tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Sheetings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 30 inch do do do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 13tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package.

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Cabicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844 26tf

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Moleskin to the common Coarse. Also, a superior article of Sheep Fur Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Seal Skin and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

SHOES.

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock in our supplying themselves with Goods, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by prompt dress and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business here after will be conducted by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the late firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co. will please call and settle without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON

October 24, 1844. 30tf

The Subscribers have now in Store

3000 LBS. BACON, Hams, Shoulders & Sides,
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 1 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. 28 oz. Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bunches Hay,

They have also on hand, a large and superior *Stock of GROCERIES*,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto, and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 24, 1844. 5tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general Grocery business united that of the Forwarding and Receiving Large and commodious Warehouses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will suit all customers. Our charges and expenses being our object, less or no freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to the Western Waters will be forwarded to the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be stored in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c. viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Cucumber,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Rob. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Colomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Floster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Salseatus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Iva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Calomode,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Soothing Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Pain-killer,	Calcelia,
Carb. Ammon,	White Wax,
Ewens' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Ion,	Starch,
Pills Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John McLean to the undersigned, in the State of North Carolina, on the 29th day of March, 1841, I will offer for sale, in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust, to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of December next, at Scotch Grove, in Richmond county, North Carolina, the following PROPERTY viz:

All that Plantation, or Tract of Land known as Scotch Grove, containing 500 acres more or less, with all the improvements thereon. Also,

35 VALUABLE NEGROES,

4 Mules, 30 head of Hogs, 15 head of Cattle, 4 Yoke Oxen, 1 set Blacksmith's Tools, lot of Planting Tools, 1 family Carriage and Harness, 1 Jersey Wagon, 1 Hunting Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 2 Carts, 1 pair Timber Wheels.

Also, sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. viz: 10 Beds, with Bedsteads, Mattresses and Bed Furniture, 2 Mahogany Sofas, 1 Settee, 1 Mahogany Side Board, 1 pair Mahogany Card Tables, 1 Centre Table, 1 pair Dining Tables, 1 Book Case, 2 dozen Chairs, 5 Bureaus, Looking Glasses and Carpets, with a variety of Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

For the Personal Property a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given, in equal instalments with interest from the day of sale.

For the Real Estate, a credit will be given of 12 and 18 months, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale. Purchasers in all cases to give approved personal security, and a mortgage of the Property, if required, to secure the purchase money.

B. L. M'LAUCHLIN.

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

F. T. WARD.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by Lee & Brewster, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 12tf